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INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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COUNTRY	USSR (Ukrainian SSR)	REPORT	
SUBJECT	The Town of Mukachevo	DATE DISTR.	17 January 1961
		NO. PAGES	2
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DATE OF INFO.			50X1-HUM
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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION. SOURCE GRADINGS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

Two reports on Mukachevo

topics:

The reports include the following

Attachment A (11 pages)

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- a. Military: Military and air units [redacted] Airfield on the road to Beregovo and its enlargement in 1955.
- b. Geological: The discovery of lignite, cinnabar, and a raw material used in the production of aluminum. The area was examined for uranium, but it was not known whether any was discovered.
- c. Personalities: Military, political, and technical.
- d. Town plan: Streets and installations -39 points.
- e. Sketch map of the Mukachevo area showing locations of natural resources.

Attachment B: (9 pages)

- a. Medical: Hospitals and other health units.
- b. Civil Defense: Lectures and drills. The last drill was held in 1956.
- c. Air: Airfield on the road to Beregovo and its enlargement to accommodate jet aircraft.

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d. Personalities: Political, medical, and military.

e. Town plan: Streets and installations -48 points.

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COUNTRY: USSR (Ukrainian SSR)

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SUBJECT: The City of Mukachevo

1. Mukachevo /N48-27, E22-43/, the second largest city in the Zakarpatie Oblast, had a population of about 80,000, which included a large portion of Carpatho-Russians and a number of such national minorities as Hungarians, Rumanians, Czechs and Germans.
2. Industrial plants in Mukachevo included a brewery, a glazed brick factory, a textile plant, an oil refinery which supplied the oblast with gasoline and diesel oil, and a champagne combine (Shampanniy Kombinat). The champagne combine was under construction and was intended to exploit the grape crop of the oblast.
3. A school for training agricultural technicians and mechanics was located in an old fortress in the southern part of town.

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The school ran courses for tractor and combine drivers of the Zakarpatie Kolkhozy.

Military Information

4. A tank and an artillery regiment were stationed at a military camp on Aleksandra Nevskovo Street. In 1957, the tank regiment was equipped with T-34 tanks
5. An air force division under the command of a general was stationed at a military camp on the outskirts of town, one-quarter kilometer from the left side of the railroad track in the direction of Beregovo.
6. A military airfield which was maintained by the above air force division was located 2 or 3 kilometers to the left of the road to Beregovo. Until 1954, only piston-engined planes were parked at the airfield. In 1954, enlargement was begun of the station and the runways were lengthened. By mid-1955 the work had been completed, and the runways had been extended about two kilometers and surfaced with concrete. The airfield had since been occupied by MIG jets.
7. Some of the Mukachevo military personnel and their families lived in quarters for married couples within the camps. Most of the regular soldiers' families, however, lived in rented apartments in the town.

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8. A Frontier Guard unit (Pogranichniye Voyska) was stationed on Pervovo Maja Street. The unit consisted of two battalions and was subordinate to the Frontier Guard Headquarters at Uzhgorod.
 9. The town garrison headquarters was located in a three-story building on Stalin Street. The headquarters commander and his deputy were major generals.

Geological Information

10. Two geological survey teams (geologicheskaya partya) began operating in the Zakarpacie Oblast in 1946. One of these teams centered its activities at Mukachevo and the other at Beregovo. In 1950, they were united under one framework known as the Zakarpacie Geological Expedition (Zakarpatskaya Geologicheskaya Ekspeditsia), which was subordinate to and received its budget from the Ukrainian Ministry of Geology. In 1950/1951, the expedition consisted of geologists, engineers, mechanics, technicians, and unskilled workers, totaling about 1,500 persons. Its technical equipment included KAM-200 and KAM-300 drilling machines, operated by A-22 paraffin (?) motors. When it was necessary to drill at one site for a long time, the machinery was connected to the main electricity supply line. A KAM-500 drilling machine was used in the Beregovo area in 1950/1951.

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11. Until 1949/1950, the Zakarpatie geologists searched for coal seams and, in 1949, lignite deposits were discovered in the vicinity of Berezhinka, about 7 or 8 kilometers southeast of Mukachevo. In 1950, a mine was opened and the lignite was mined for use in local industries and for domestic consumption. In 1954/1955, another mine was opened and a railroad spur was laid connecting the minefields with Mukachevo, so that the lignite could be transported to the entire oblast. Despite the fact that the quality of the lignite was low and that it produced less heat, experts considered it worthy of exploitation because it was cheaper than the coal, which was brought from the Donbas. In 1950/1951 additional deposits of lignite were discovered in the vicinity of Ilnitsa, which was located 5 or 6 kilometers southeast of Irshava, and this also was exploited for local needs. A miners settlement (Shakhtiorskiy Gorodok) was established and a railroad spur was laid.
19. In 1950, the expedition began searching for precious metals. According to the geologists, they devoted most of their efforts to searching for deposits of cinnabar (kinovar), a mineral used in the production of explosives and as an alternative to mercury in bombs. In 1950/1951, cinnabar deposits were discovered in the following three locations:
- a. In the vicinity of Oleniovo village, about 9 kilometers west of Poliana.

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- b. In the vicinity of the Siniak Tuberculosis Sanatorium, about 9 or 10 kilometers north of Mukachevo.
- c. In the vicinity of the Rumanian border, about 4 or 5 kilometers south of the Vishkovo village.
13. Members of the expedition were rumored to have been very satisfied with their discovery of cinnabar, which was a very rare material in the USSR. The only other deposits were located in the Kazakh SSR.
14. During 1951/1952, while drilling for precious metals, a deposit of raw material used in the production of aluminum was discovered at a depth of 300 meters in a hilly area 4 or 5 kilometers southeast of Beregovo, on the left side of the road to Vinogradov. A KAM-500 drilling machine was brought to the site to determine the size of the deposit. Thorough tests were carried out until 1956/1957 and, according to rumor, the material began to be mined in mid-1957 [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
15. A team equipped with special equipment examined each drilling for signs of uranium, but it was not known whether any had ever been discovered.

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16. The following persons in Mukachevo were reported:

- a. Major General Gladkov (fnu), commander of the force which conquered the Zakarpacie Oblast and of the town garrison, until 1952, when he was transferred to the command of a military school in Moscow.

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- b. Rusin (fnu), chairman of the town council (Gorsovet) until 1955/1956.

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- c. Stremilo (fnu), secretary of the town Party committee until 1957

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- d. Colonel Naumenko (fnu), commander of the district Militia since 1955

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- e. Lt. Col. Zherikov (fnu), an infantry officer acting as head of the district military commissariat,

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- f. Major Sobakin (fnu), deputy chief of the district military commissariat

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- g. Major General Manzhurin (fnu), commander of the town garrison until 1956, who was subsequently transferred to Rovno.

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- h. Major General Bilayev (fnu), deputy head of the town garrison until his retirement in 1957

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- i. Andrey Yosifovich bezik, head of the geological team at Mukacheivo until 1949

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- j. Sabelkin (fnu), a geological engineer who headed the above geological team until 1950.

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- k. Mitrofan Yakovlevich Kozhukhov, head of the geological expedition from 1951 to 1957

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1. Boris Vladimirovich Merlich, chief engineer of the geological expedition until 1957, when he left to do research at Lvov University.

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- m. Isakov (fnu), chief geologist of the above expedition

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- n. Ignatkin (fnu), geologist of the above expedition

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- o. Padalko (fnu), hydrological engineer of the above expedition

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- p. Shevchenko (fnu), professor of geology at Lvov University and scientific adviser to the expedition

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17. Attached is a sketch of Mukachevo, with legend, and an overlay to an area map (Scale 1:700,000) showing the locations of natural resources discovered by the geological surveys, with legend.*

* Original map not known.

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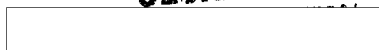


Legend to Sketch of Mukachevo

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1. Stalina
2. Lenina
3. Khrushcheva
4. Voroshilova
5. Moskovskaya
6. Kommunisticheskaya
7. Svaliavskaya
8. Aleksandra Nevskovo
9. 1st Maja
10. River Latoritsa
11. Road to Beregovo
12. Mukachevi railway station.
13. Town militia directorate.
14. Gosbank
15. Military Hospital.
16. Central post office.
17. Municipal military commissariat.
18. Locomotive repair shop (DEPO).
19. ~~K~~omendatura
20. Officers club (DOM OFITSERS)
21. Town garrison HQ.
22. Voentorg offices.

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- 23. Municipal Hospital
- 24. Furniture factory 50X1-HUM
- 25. Champagne factory under construction.
- 26. Brewery
- 27. Textile plant.
- 28. Peremoga Cinema.
- 29. Municipal theatre.
- 30. MGB directorate.
- 31. Frontier guards camp
- 32. Gorsovet.
- 33. Gorkom.
- 34. Air force unit
- 35. Oil refineries
- 36. Brick factory
- 37. Fuel dump
- 38. Military airfield
- 39. Old fort housing the agricultural mechanization school.

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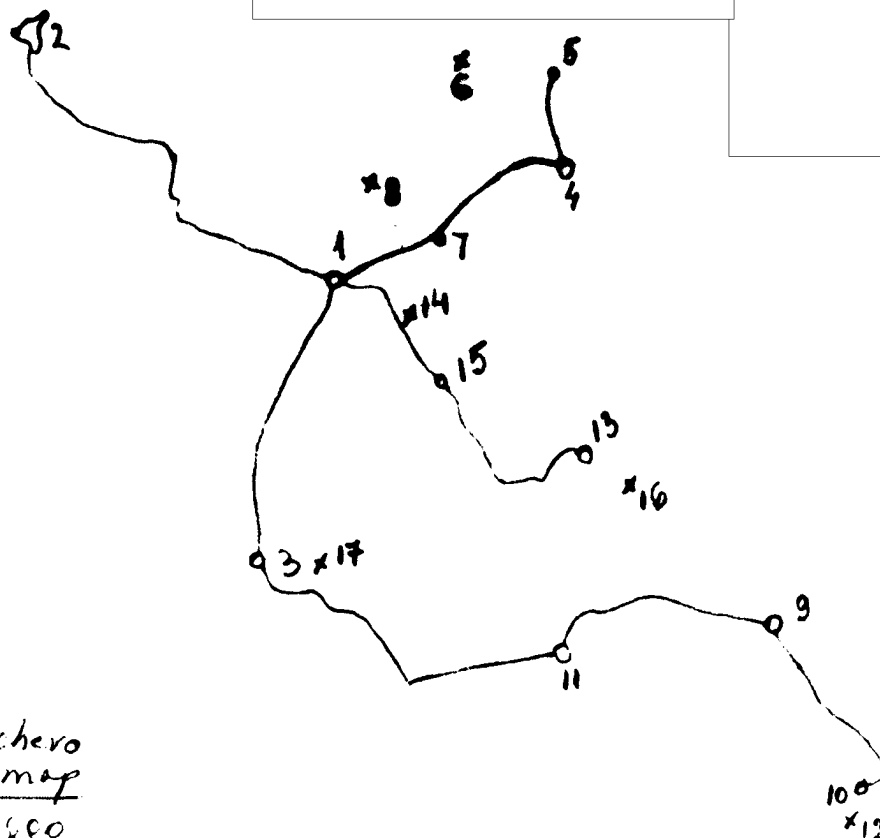
Legend to Area Map (Scale 1:700,000)

- | | |
|--|----------|
| 1. Mukachevo | 50X1-HUM |
| 2. Uzhgorod | |
| 3. Beregovo | |
| 4. Svaliava | |
| 5. Poliana | |
| 6. Location of Cinnabar deposit near Oleniovo | |
| 7. Chinadiyevo | |
| 8. Location of the Cinnabar deposit near the "Siniak" Sanatorium | |
| 9. Khust | |
| 10. Vishkovo | |
| 11. Vinogradov | |
| 12. Location of Cinnabar deposit. | |
| 13. Irshava | |
| 14. Zaluzhie | |
| 15. Berezinka lignite mine | |
| 16. Ilnitsa lignite mine | |
| 17. Alumina mines. | |

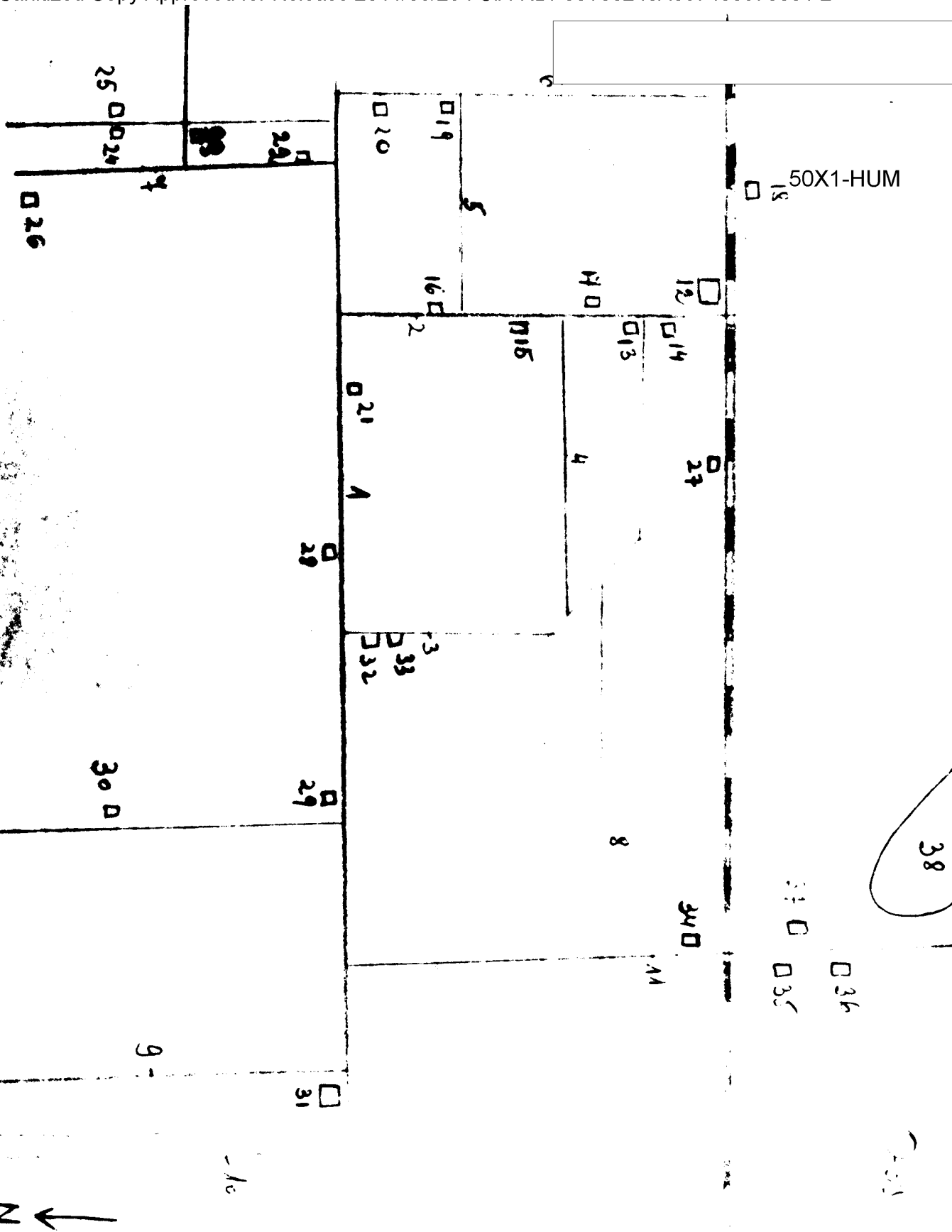
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Mukachero
Area map
1:100,000



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COUNTRY : USSR (Ukrainian SSR)
SUBJECT : The City of Mukachevo

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1. Mukachevo [N 48-27, E 22-43] which had a population of 80,000, was the second largest town in the Zakarpatskaya Oblast. A third of the town's inhabitants were Hungarians (known as Magyars) and a third were Ruthenes (indigenous Ukrainians). The remainder were Russians, Czechs, and others.
2. The town had preserved much of its western character (prior to World War II it belonged to Czechoslovakia) and had been aided in this by a constant stream of tourists from Hungary, who recently had been coming in large numbers to visit their Carpathian relatives. Mukachevo's Hungarian inhabitants were highly patriotic and disliked the Russians, and it was their culture which predominated in the town. Hungarian was the dominant language and the Russian influence, both in language and culture, was

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minimal. Furthermore, a western influence prevailed in the manner of dress, and the town's inhabitants wore different clothes from those normally worn in the eastern regions of the USSR. Whereas a constant stream of Hungarians and Czechs visited Carpathia, very few Carpathians were able to travel abroad because of the severe restrictions on their movements.

3. Construction work at Mukachevo was limited to the erection of new buildings to meet the needs of the growing population, since the town itself was not damaged during World War II. State and municipally sponsored projects, comprising the construction of three and four-story apartment houses for employees of various plants and institutions, were being carried out on vacant lots in the town. A certain percentage of the new buildings were reserved for military personnel. Limited private construction was also going on, especially on sites outside the town limits. The local authorities allocated building sites to people affected by the housing shortage, so that they could construct their homes by their own means.
4. The town's medical institutions were as follows:
 - a. The town hospital (Gorodskaya Bolnitsa) had some 500 beds and treated patients from Mukachevo and the surrounding districts. The hospital contained general therapy, surgical, ear, nose and throat, oncological, neurological and tuberculosis wards. In 1956/1957, work was begun on the enlargement of the hospital by the construction of a new wing, to house an infectious diseases ward.
 - b. The oblast children's hospital, located on Petra Velikovo Street, comprised 250 to 300 beds. The hospital also included a mother and child care research institute (Okhmadet - Okhrana Materi I Detstva).

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- c. A Sanepid station, whose inspectors visited factories which manufactured food and pharmaceutical products and other public places to examine the prevailing sanitary conditions. The station recently took over the malaria center, which had formerly existed as an independent institution.

The supply of drugs to the town's medical institutions was satisfactory. The hospitals were supplied by the oblast pharmaceutical stores at Uzhgorod. In recent years there had been no shortage of any types of drugs, including antibiotics.

5. A military hospital (Garnizonniy Gospital) was located at 91 Lenin Street and primarily served the local garrison, but also treated personnel from all units stationed in the Zakarpatskaya Oblast. The hospital was reportedly well-fitted with up-to-date medical equipment and enjoyed preferential deliveries of all types of supplies

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6. The local Antiaircraft Defense Headquarters (MPVO) was located in the Mukachevo town hall. The last general alarm was sounded in the town in 1956, when all traffic stopped and the Antiaircraft Defense services went into operation. The town's medical personnel participated in special Antiaircraft Defense training activities. A special program of lectures, which were given by local doctors, had been drawn up in Moscow. The entire program called for 146 lecture hours and attendance was compulsory. The lectures touched upon the following subjects:
- a. Antiaircraft Defense organization.
 - b. Administrative structure.

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- c. Organization of Antiaircraft Defense installations.
- d. Organization and behavior during an alert.
- e. Organization of Antiaircraft Defense medical services (establishment of temporary hospitals, rescue and evacuation of the injured, etc.).
- f. Surgery (treatment of persons affected by radiation, etc.).
- g. Bacteriological weapons and defense.
7. During 1955/1956, a hydroelectric power station (GES) was constructed to the north of Trebela township, in the vicinity of Kolochava settlement on the Trebela River. The station supplied the entire Zakarpatskaya Oblast and certain parts of Czechoslovakia and Hungary.
8. A large military airfield was located on the left-hand side of the Beregovo Road, 1 to 1.5 kilometers from the Mukachevo railroad station. In 1954/1955, the airfield was enlarged and refitted and had since served as a base for both piston-engined and jet aircraft. Since the airfield was so near the town there was constant air traffic, mainly of jet aircraft, over Mukachevo. The airfield was maintained by an airforce regiment, whose men were billeted in nearby barracks. The officers of the regiment lived with their families in the town. A number of apartment houses for the officers had been constructed 1 to 1.5 kilometers west of Mukachevo

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- 9.. The presence of Frontier Guard troops was particularly noticeable in the early 1950's; they were stationed at a camp within the town. Since 1954/1955, however, there had been no such troops in Mukachevo. The units were reportedly transferred to Beregovo and Chop, while their billets were transferred to the local authorities for housing civilians.

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10. Since 1955/1956, there had been considerable improvement in the town's food supplies. The shops were stocked with all essential commodities, such as bread, butter and even sugar, which could be purchased without queueing. Despite the fact that there were no sugar mills in the oblast, the town's sugar supply was better than in many other places. Clothing and shoe supplies had also improved and, although the quality was poor, they were at least available.

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11. The following persons in Mukachevo were reported:

- a. Kravtsov (fnu), first secretary of the town Party Committee since 1955/1956 and former secretary of the Party cell at the Uzhgorod railroad branch.

- b. Rusin (fnu), chairman of the town council and executive committee since he was first elected in 1955/1956

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- c. Bergman (fnu), a doctor of internal diseases, chief physician at the town hospital, and director of the town health department.

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- d. Col. Zherikov (fnu), a Frontier Guard officer acting as commander of the town military commissariat

- e. Rusin (fnu), town prosecutor and a law school graduate

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- f. Maj. Dr. Vasilkov (fnu), director of the infectious diseases ward
at the military hospital [redacted] 50X1-HUM
[redacted]
- g. Lt. Col. Dr. Kopilovski (fnu), commander of the military hospital
until 1953, when he was transferred to the position of regimental doctor
at the local military cantonment. [redacted] 50X1-HUM
[redacted]
- h. Dr. Usenko (fnu) (female), director of the town's children's hospital
until 1957 [redacted] 50X1-HUM
[redacted]
- i. Dr. Oleskina (fnu), director of the children's hospital since early 1958
[redacted] 50X1-HUM
- j. Lt. Col. Dr. Ruachov (fnu), commander of the military hospital from
1954 to 1956 [redacted] He had
since been employed at the children's hospital. [redacted]
[redacted] 50X1-HUM
- k. Dr. Kochimirovskaya (fnu) (female), head of the town and district
health department and chairman of the Red Cross Branch until 1957.
Because of these appointments, she was also in charge of the town's
antiaircraft defense medical service (MPVO) [redacted]
[redacted] 50X1-HUM
- l. Yoffe (fnu) (female), chairman of the Red Cross branch since late
1957 and head of the town's antiaircraft defense medical service.
[redacted] 50X1-HUM

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12. Attached is a sketch of Mukachevo, with legend.

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1. Mukachevo railroad station.
2. Lenin Street.
3. Stalina.
4. Khrushcheva.
5. Banniy Perevlok.
6. Kirova.
7. Chervonoarmeyskaya.
8. Petra Velikovo.
9. Naberezhnaya 1-vo Maya.
10. Latoritsa.
11. Kalinina.
12. Latorichniy Dvor (Arcade).
13. Military hospital.
14. Railroad Militia station.
15. Town Militia Directorate.
16. Town and district Military commissariat.
17. Town square.
18. Catholic church.
19. Interurban bus station.
20. Town hall and Party Committee. (Formerly Ratush).
21. District Party Committee.
22. Town hospital.
23. Children's hospital and Mother and Child Care Research Institute.

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24. Officers club (Dom Ofitsera).
25. Town prosecution office.
26. Central town dispensary.
27. New concrete and metal river bridge 30-40 meters long and 12-15 meters wide.
28. Convent.
29. Old fortress (Zamok).
30. Military cantonment occupied by an infantry unit.
31. Alexandra Nevskovo Street.
32. Military airfield, located on the left-hand side of the Beregovo Road, 1-1.5 kilometers south of Mukachevo railroad station.
33. Road to Beregovo (Beregovskoye Shosse).
34. Apartment house for military personnel (including air force officers) and their families.
35. "Zvezda" Hotel.
36. "Dom Turista" tourists hotel.
37. Univermag.
38. Gosbank.
39. Central post and telegraph office.
40. Town transformer station.
41. Agricultural high school (Tekhnikum).
42. Training College for Elementary School Teachers (Pedagogicheskoye Uchilishche).
43. Commercial high school (Torgovoye Tekhnikum).
44. Dukhnovicha Street.
45. Brewery.

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- 46. Lumber Combine (DOK).
- 47. Stalin Square Ploshchad Stalina).
- 48. Wine and spirits distillery.

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